

wastes available from various sectors, namely, cattle dung, leather and tannery, pulp and paper, sewage, slaughter houses, starch and vegetable markets.

(d) 11 demonstration projects are reported to be functioning satisfactorily. Out of the remaining projects, while one project for sewage treatment set up at Bhubaneswar was damaged during the super-cyclone in Orissa and is not in operation, two projects based on slaughterhouse solid wastes and vegetable market wastes are at advanced stage of completion.

FDI in the Non-conventional Energy Sources

2032. SHRIMATI N.P. DURGA: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to allow 100 per cent FDI through automatic route in the non-conventional energy sector;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether there is any policy paper before his Ministry on non-conventional energy sources;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) the contribution of renewable energy sources contribute to the total energy generation of the country; and

(f) the total amount of FDI received in the non-conventional energy sector since this sector was opened up for FDI, year-wise and sector-wise, *i.e.* wind, biogas, solar, etc.?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR): (a) As per the existing policy, FDI upto 100 per cent is permitted in non-conventional energy sector through the automatic route.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Sir,

(d) Does not arise.

(e) Grid-interactive renewable power generation installed capacity as on 31.10.2006 aggregated 9060 MW corresponding to around 7 per cent

[11 December, 2006]

RAJYA SABHA

of the total, with a 2.5 per cent share in the electricity mix. This apart, deployment has taken place in several off-grid applications, mainly in 3.9 million biogas plants, 1 million solar home-lighting systems, and 1.5 million m² solar collector area for hot water systems.

(f) FDI received in the non-conventional energy sector from January 2003 to September 2006 is estimated at around Rs. 35 crore. The sector-wise and year-wise break up is as under:

(Rs. in crore)						
Sector	Solar	Wind	Biomass	Hydro	Others	Total
<i>Calendar</i>						
<i>Year</i>						
2003	1.74	—	5.68	—	10.00	17.42
2004	2.57	—	113	—	0.70	4.40
2005	1.03	0.50	—	—	—	1.53
2006	0.29	6.36	2.10	—	2.43	11.18
TOTAL:						34.53

Assessment for power generation from wind energy in A.P.

2033. SHRI C. RAMACHANDRAIAH: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether any assessment has been made for power generation from wind in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, how much power generation is likely to be made;

(c) the cost of electricity per unit in the Rayalseema districts of the State based on conventional energy *i.e.* gas based, coal based as compared to that electricity per unit of wind energy; and

(d) whether Government contemplate to co-operate with State Government in exploitation of wind energy so as to obviate problem of decreasing reserves of gas, coal, transport cost, power theft and wastage?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR): (a) Yes, Sir.